

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHILIP WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1828.

[VOL. VII. NO. 414.]

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

CARD.

E. WILLEY & CO.

(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)

HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of
**Drugs,
Medicines, and
Paints;**

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827. 89

STAGE LINE

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr. John Moring, Junr. respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, via Pittsboro and Ashboro, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, p.m. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, a.m. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.

January 8, 1828.

3mt14

The well known and admired Horse DION.

WILL stand the present season at the subscriber's stable, in the Forks of the Vaden, and at Thomas Green's, on Second Creek, 7 1/2 miles from Salisbury, on the Wilkesborough road; and will be let to mares at the low price of five dollars the season, which may be discharged by paying four dollars within the season; two and a half dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and eight dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, the insurance money will be claimed in every instance as soon as it is discovered the mare is with foal, or the property changed. The season will commence at Thomas Green's on Thursday, the 17th inst. and he will be regularly there every ninth and tenth day thereafter, accidents excepted; and the balance of his time at the subscriber's stable. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any. JOHN LOCKE, Jr.

April, 10th, 1828.

3t14

RAN OFF

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst. an iron gray **MARE**, supposed to be six years old this spring, about 14 1/2 hands high, thick mane and tail, had on when she went off a drawn-rein bridle, and was newly shod all round. She will probably aim to go to Rutherford, in this state, or York district, S. C. Any person giving information of said beast, so that I get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded by me. J. A. MURCHISON.

Iredell co. N. C. April 30, 1828.

2t14

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office at Lexington, North Carolina, on the 21st April, 1828.

John Barret,	David Lookbill,
John H. Barret,	Jacob Mikel,
Jonathan Barret,	Benjamin Mize,
Sarah Barret,	Philip Mock,
Benjamin Billings,	Peter Myers,
Benjamin Billings, Jr.	Joseph Northern,
John Blackburne,	James Payne,
James Bryant,	Jordan Perry,
David Buckhardt,	Mary Pope,
Levi Campbell,	Michael Redwine,
Thomas Cady,	Thomas Sawyer,
Rachel Cunningham,	Peter Shules,
Julia Daniel,	Jacob Skinn,
Benjamin Ferabee,	Sally Smith,
Joseph Ferabee,	Patsy Smith,
Andrew Font,	Joseph Spence,
Bannister Glidewell,	George Tash,
George Grimes,	Ruth Teague,
George Hager,	William B. Toomy,
Christopher Hedrick,	John Wallis,
Sidney Johnson,	James Wright,
Zechariah Johnson,	Jonathan Williams,
James Kennedy,	William Williams,
Henry Keply,	David Waggoner,
Christian Kinney,	Jane M. Woods,
Elijah Lanier,	Alfred Wilson,
Oliver Lambeth,	William Wadsworth,
Epos Lanning,	

B. D. ROUSAVILLE, P. M.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

April 19th, 1828.—Agreeably to appointment, a large number of the citizens of Haywood county friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President, convened at the court house in Waynesville, N. C.; and after the meeting being organized,

On motion of Col. James McKee, Maj. Wm. Dever was called to the Chair: And on motion of Felix Axley, Esq. James R. Love, was appointed secretary. And on motion of Col. Jas. McKee, Felix Axley, Esq. should be requested to deliver an address suitable to the occasion. And agreeably to request, he arose and delivered the following address:

Mr. Chairman: We, as members of a great Republic, and whose peace, happiness and personal security, depend entirely upon the choice we make in our public servants, every individual member of this republic ought to watch with a vigilant eye, and with a scrutinizing eye, the conduct of those who have in their hands the administration of the constitution and laws of their country. The people, collectively, hold the supreme power of a republican government exclusively in their hands; and they, and they alone, have the right to call in question the conduct of the public functionaries. They are able to judge when the government is badly administered, for they alone are affected by it. And when they see, by the conduct and the declarations of their public servants, setting at defiance the constitution and will of the sovereign power, it then behooves the republican people to act, and act promptly, decisively, and fearlessly, too, for the purpose of displacing those already in power, who have proven to be unfaithful servants; and place others in their room and stead, in whose intelligence, integrity and patriotism they can more safely confide.

At the last presidential election, we had, with regret and indignation, to behold our dearest rights and privileges most shamefully plundered away, by one whom the American people used to think better of; and to one in whom they never could have expected any thing else. Such a course of intrigue and bargaining is certainly more disgraceful to be practised in a plain republican government, than any other; as it gives the crowned heads of Europe the opportunity of tauntingly throwing in our teeth, "this is your boasted republic!"

America is the country where the rights of man are tenaciously observed; where the voice of the people must be obeyed. They, with a smile of self-satisfaction, will exultingly ask, "Was it observed in the election of John Q. Adams to the Presidency? We with mortification will have to admit it was not. John Q. Adams usurped the Presidential chair in a similar manner that a great many of the sovereigns of Europe usurped their thrones, by a course of political maneuvering and corrupt bargaining, in accordance too with the lessons taught him by his God-father, the Royal King of England, while taking lectures at the Court of St. James.

John Q. Adams was elected contrary to the express will and wish of a majority of the American people; and instead of pursuing a course in the administration of the government, that would have a tendency to conciliate and reconcile the indignant feelings of the people, which he had exasperated by a manifest violation of their rights, has pursued a course of policy diametrically opposed and at war with the genuine principles of our government. And are we now to sit, unconcerned, gaze and stare like children at a raree-show? Is it consistent with the character of genuine republicans? No, we hope not. They must and will rise in the majesty of their strength, and visit with merited retribution those servants who have neglected to improve their talent.

The time is fast approaching, when again the free people will have the opportunity of selecting from among them some one of their citizens worthy to be their chief Magistrate. It is most devoutly wished that intelligence, integrity and patriotism, will govern the choice of the electors. And what citizen is there combining more of the sterling virtue, than there is in Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tenn? Who has spent the vigor of his youth in the service of his country; who, like the faithful servant, has improved his talent; and who has never compromised the interest of his country, for the sake of power or filthy lucre. He has made the public weal his polar star; and has pursued it with an undeviating course. He has never solicited office; he has never been seen dancing attendance at great men's levees, seeking and intriguing for preferment or promotion. His talents and virtues have always been a sufficient recommendation to the government, whose call into service he always promptly obeyed without waiting to inquire what his *outfit* and salary would be. When his country has no longer use for his services, then do we see him, Cincinnati-like, retire to the bosom of his family and friends; and there pursuing the humble avocation of the farmer, receiving and treating with politeness and hospitality, all those whose curiosity or respect may draw to his hospitable mansion. This is a faint and slight portrait of the character of the man whom the American people will delight to honor.

But what can we say of his competitor? We won't say what we wish there was no reason for us to repeat. What has his course in public life been? Where is the brilliant monument of his public life? Where is the treaty he has negotiated and concluded, which has secured honor or wealth to his country? I fear our eyes would grow dim with age in searching the public documents, before we would find one treaty or public act of his, that adds honor to his name or glory to his country. There is one treaty he has made which will remain an eternal monument of his avarice and mercenary disposition; and that was with the Secretary of the Treasury Department, out of which he drew upwards of one hundred thousand for his quondam services. It might be possible, when he was negotiating this treaty, he recollected the old adage, that an overflowing Treasury is a curse to a nation. And by his having some pretext to draw out and take upon himself the trouble to appropriate it to whatever charitable uses would seem good in his own eyes, it would, at least, be

somewhat a saving in the end, to the general government, as it would prevent the house of representatives from debating a whole session away to ascertain what would be the most judicious manner to dispose of this hundred thousand dollars, which Mr. John Q. Adams has been so obliging as to take on himself the trouble to disburse.

Will the American people coolly and dispassionately sanction outrages upon the constitution and laws, which were sealed by the blood of departed heroes? Will they fold their arms and suffer themselves to be lulled to sleep in the cradle of carnal security, and respond to the cry of peace, when there is no peace, while the clarion of their usurper's minions, and the tocsin of destruction, is reverberating through their native land and valleys? Arise ye, the sons of those of seventy six, and wrest from his ill-gotten eminence, the man who has usurped your most invaluable rights, and place him there who will strictly observe the constitution and laws of your country, and who will perpetuate to posterity your free and happy institutions, undegraded.

On motion of Felix Axley, Esq. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that the great political intelligence, the pure and undanted patriotism and sterling virtue of Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, has high claims upon our confidence, and that we view him better qualified to fill the Presidential Chair than John Q. Adams; and we recommend him to the citizens of the United States as such, and pledge ourselves to support his election by all honorable means.

Resolved, that we have great confidence in the ability and patriotism of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and recommend him as a fit and proper person to fill the Office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, that Col. Jas. McKee, Maj. Wm. Dever, Jas. R. Love, Esq. Col. John Teacham, Col. Benjamin S. Brittain, John Phillips, Esq. Col. Thos. Love, Joseph Dever, Col. Jacob Smith, Felix Axley, Esq. Col. Ninian Edmonston, Nimrod S. Jarrett, Kader Boon, Esq. Roland Osborn, Joseph H. Walker, Esq. Bonister Turner, Capt. John L. Smith, Benjamin Clark, Esq. John M. Carson, Esq. John McDowell, Esq. Joseph Howell, Col. Joseph Cathey, Daniel Bryson, N. G. Howell, Maj. Martin Hefley, Wm. Welch, and Nathaniel Blackburn, Esq. be appointed Delegates, for Haywood county, to meet the Delegates from the other counties in this district, at John Burgin's, on the first Tuesday in May, to select a suitable person as a candidate for ELECTOR of President and Vice President; and that Col. ROBERT LOVE, of Haywood county, be recommended to them as a suitable person for that purpose.

After the foregoing resolutions were adopted, Col. R. Love rose, and gave the following pledge, as to the course he should pursue if elected:

Gentlemen: As you have been pleased to nominate me as a candidate on the Jackson, or People's Ticket, as your choice as an Elector for the first Electoral District of this state, at the ensuing Presidential Election, it behoves me to give a pledge for whom I am to act in doing of this. I will perfectly accord with my own private and political sentiments, to vote for the men of your choice at the last election, when I acted for you. I cheerfully voted for Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, to be President, and John C. Calhoun, to be Vice President. The result of that election you are all apprised of; therefore, I need say but little on that head. Of the ensuing election, I will say, without hesitation, that Gen. Jackson has been the intimate friend of my younger days; for forty years we have been in the habits of friendly intimacy; and of whom, no man, as a political friend, I have esteemed higher. We waded through, and United in the state of Tennessee, in the great political struggle between the elder Adams and Mr. Jefferson; in that struggle I was honored as one of the three Electors, which Tennessee was only entitled to at that day; and at that time I discharged the trust reposed in me to the entire satisfaction of the people of that state, by voting for Mr. Jefferson. And I now do pledge you, to vote for the men whom I do know are your particular choice. (to wit:) Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, to be President; and John C. Calhoun, to be Vice President: In doing so, I have a peculiar pleasure, from my early and most intimate friendship for Gen. Jackson; and as I believe John C. Calhoun to be one of our most worthy patriots. Gentlemen, I humbly thank you for your good will towards me.

On motion of Col. James McKee, Resolved, that the Editors of the Western Carolinian and the Raleigh Star, be requested to give the proceedings of this meeting an insertion in their papers.

On motion of Col. Jas. McKee, Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be voted to Maj. W. Dever, and Jas. R. Love, for the able and dignified manner they have conducted this meeting.

On motion of Felix Axley, Esq. Re-

solved, that the meeting adjourn. By order of the committee.

WM. DEVER, Chairman.

JAS. R. LOVE, Secretary.

CASWELL COUNTY.

A numerous meeting of the citizens of Caswell County, friendly to the election of General ANDREW JACKSON as President and JOHN C. CALHOUN as Vice President of the United States, was held at the Court House on Tuesday the 4th of April. After a short address from Jedford Brown, Esq. explaining the object of the meeting, on his motion James Inney, Esq. was called to the chair, and on motion of John E. Lewis, Esq. James I. Ruffin was appointed Secretary. After the organization of the meeting, it being discovered that so great was the number of persons assembled on the occasion, the Court House could not contain one-third, the assembly agreed to adjourn to some more convenient place, when the following proceedings were had. Charles Donoho, Esq. offered, for the consideration of the meeting, the following resolutions, viz:

1. **Resolved,** That the policy and measures of the present administration of the General Government are partial and unjust; and are calculated to enrich a portion of the Union at the expense and injury of the balance.

2. **Resolved,** That no administration is entitled to the confidence or support of the American people, which makes use of the patronage of the government to secure its own popularity rather than promote the public good.

3. **Resolved,** That we have no confidence in the political integrity and qualifications of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency of these United States, and that we are decidedly opposed to his reelection.

4. **Resolved,** That we have confidence in the honesty and ability of ANDREW JACKSON; and that we will use all fair and honorable means to support his election at the approaching contest.

5. **Resolved,** That we approve of, and will support for, the Vice Presidency of these United States, the Honorable JOHN C. CALHOUN, the present incumbent.

6. **Resolved,** That we approve of the nomination, made by Counties of Stokes and Rockingham, of General ABRAHAM PHILIPS as a candidate for an elector in this district, and recommend him to our Fellow Citizens as worthy of the trust proposed to be confided in him.

And having prefaced them with a few pertinent remarks, they were seconded by Bartlett Yancey, Esq. in an animated and feeling address, recommending to the assembled citizens a cordial support of Gen. Jackson as President. The sentiments of the meeting were then taken on the passage of the resolutions, when they were unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was then offered and adopted, viz: **Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Milton Gazette, with a request that they be also published in the Raleigh Star, the North Carolina Journal, and the Western Carolinian.

And thereupon the Meeting adjourned.

The exact number of persons present and participating in the deliberations of the meeting, was not ascertained, but no doubt was entertained that it exceeded 500 persons. It was peculiarly gratifying to the friends of our Republican Institutions to perceive the interest and feeling exhibited by the many old men who attended this meeting. Many of them were Soldiers of the Revolution, and zealously participated in the deliberations of the meeting, with the same devotion to the principles avowed on the occasion as characterized their conduct in that great struggle for liberty. Signed by order of the meeting: JAMES RAINEY, Chm.

JAS. H. RUFFIN, Sec'y.

In Ohio.—The Hon. D. Hudson, of the town of Hudson, Portage county, Ohio, writes to his friend in Albany: "I am truly happy to state that God in his infinite goodness has been pleased to visit several towns in this part of the country with the gracious influences of his spirit, especially in Tallmage, Franklin, Strongsville, in some measure in Twinsburg, and in a very remarkable manner in Hudson. The work has extended into every part of the towns; and in some neighborhoods, very few individuals have been left who were not hopefully converted.

Alb. Chr. Reg.

Cherokees.—We are informed that Mr. Worcester has removed from Brainerd to New Echota, for the purpose of making use of the press as a means of instruction to the Cherokees.

GEN. JACKSON.....INDIANA.

At the last winter's session of the legislature of the state of Indiana, the senate passed a resolution, requesting the Governor to correspond with Gen. Jackson, and ascertain his sentiments in relation to the expediency and constitutionality of governmental protection of manufactures, and appropriations of money for objects of internal improvements: the following is Gen. Jackson's reply to the inquiry under the aforesaid resolution:

His Excellency, James B. Ray,

Governor of Indiana.

HERMITAGE, FEB. 28, 1828.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter, of the 30th ult., enclosing a set of resolutions of the Senate of Indiana, adopted, as it appears, with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics. The respect which I entertain for the executive and Senate of your state, excludes from my mind the idea that an unfriendly disposition dictated the interrogatories which are proposed. But I will confess my regret at being forced, by this sentiment, to depart in the smallest degree, from that determination on which I have always acted. Not, sir, that I would wish to conceal my opinions from the people, upon any political or national subjects; but as they were in various ways promulgated in 1824, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public, at this time, may be attributed, as has already been the case, to improper motives.

With these remarks, I pray you, sir, respectfully to state to the Senate of Indiana, that my opinions, at present, are precisely what they were in 1823 and 4, when they were communicated, by letter, to Dr. Coleman of N. Carolina, and when I voted for the present tariff and appropriations for internal improvement. As that letter was written at a time when the divisions of sentiment, on this subject, were as strongly marked as they are now, in relation both to the expediency and constitutionality of the system, it is enclosed herein; and I beg the favor of your excellency to consider it a part of this communication. The occasion out of which it arose, was embraced with a hope of preventing any doubt, misconception, or necessity for further enquiry, respecting my opinion on the subject to which you refer—particularly in those States, which you have designated as cherishing a policy at variance with your own. To preserve our invaluable constitution and be prepared to repel the invasion of a foreign foe, by the practise of economy, and the cultivation, within ourselves, of the means of national defence and independence, should be, it seems to me, the leading object of any system which aspires to the name of "American," and of every prudent administration of our government.

I trust, sir, that these general views, taken in connexion with the letter enclosed, and the votes referred to, will be received as a sufficient answer to the enquiries suggested by the resolutions of the Senate. I will further observe, to your excellency, that my views of constitutional power, and American policy, were imbibed in no small degree, in the times, and from the sages of the revolution, and that my experience has not disposed me to forget their lessons; and, in conclusion, I will repeat that my opinions remain as they existed in 1823 and 24, uninfluenced by the hopes of personal aggrandizement; and that I am sure they will never deprive me of the proud satisfaction of having always been a sincere and consistent republican.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON."

REVIVAL IN YORK, PENN.

By several letters received from York, we learn that a very extensive and powerful religious excitement prevails, chiefly among the youth in the German Reformed congregation of that place, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. R. Riley. The number of persons who are its subjects is estimated at about three hundred. It is represented as still increasing, and hopes are entertained that it will become general. It commenced in a prayer meeting which had been for some time conducted in a school house belonging to the church; and, so far as we can perceive, without the intervention of any other means or efforts, than those of a faithful ministry.

The Philadelphia National Gazette says—"The business of the season with the interior is unusually active and ample in our city. It is believed that the home trade of Philadelphia much exceeds that of New York.

There are 31 John Smiths in New York, and 14 John Johnsons.

Capt. Burns, says the Raleigh Star, whose humane and generous conduct is so justly noticed in the following anecdote, is still a resident of Beaufort, in this State, and has, for many years past, been a member of the Legislature from Carteret county:

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

The following testimony to American generosity and feeling is taken from a pamphlet entitled "Remarks during a residence from June 18th to August 11th, 1820, at the Cape of Good Hope, by Thomas George Love," published in Buenos Ayres:

"Foreigners of all nations are domesticated in Capetown: Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, &c. and even North Americans. A gentleman of the latter State, (and I regret that I cannot recollect his name) has gained much esteem from the following occurrence. He commanded an American privateer, last war, (I think the Rambler) and made a considerable sum of money in captures from us. He had taken a British merchant vessel in the latitude of the Cape, and went himself in the boat to take possession. On boarding, almost the first object that met his eye was a beautiful woman in tears, (the captain's wife.) "A woman's tears are more fatal than our swords," at least the American seemed to feel something of this. Addressing the afflicted lady, he stated that he had only boarded to hear the news, and have the pleasure of a glass of wine with the captain. He proceeded to the cabin, and after the lady had retired, told her husband, that although by the laws of war the vessel was made a prize, yet a sight of so much distress would not allow him to proceed to extremities. Taking pen, ink and paper, he made over all claim on the vessel to the fair creature that had so interested him.

Shortly after this event the war closed, and the privateer came into Table Bay. The intelligence of his generosity had preceded him, and upon passing a British frigate anchored in the Bay, the band, in compliment, struck up the air of "Yankee Doodle." The lovely "Niobe," who had thus softened the heart of the rough sailor, was brought to bed at the Cape, and the child named after her benefactor. The American told me he felt more real pleasure at this, than the value of the prize could possibly have given him. Privateersmen are generally reputed to be so hard hearted and mercenary, that one would hardly believe this detail. Yet it is well authenticated at the Cape, and I feel the greatest pleasure in relating it. I had the happiness of knowing the individual whose conduct was at once so delicate and humane."

The person of whom this honorable anecdote is told, was Captain Otaway Burns, of Beaufort, N. Carolina.

Frost in Cotton.—In a communication addressed to the editor of the Charleston Courier, it is stated, that the young Cotton and Vegetation in general, on the Island of Edisto and James, have been much injured by the late cold weather. At the latter place in particular, the young plants have been entirely destroyed, and the Planters are now engaged in ploughing it up and re-planting. Watermelons, Cucumbers, and all of less hardy nature, have shared the same fate. The Fruit, also, is very much injured; particularly Peaches and Plums, some of which were as large as marbles, and are turned black by the frost. The inhabitants presage serious consequences to the health of the Islands, from the unusual warm weather during the past winter. A. Y. Eng.

Kentucky.—Binns has received orders from head quarters, to send a wagon load of his coffin hand-bills and the forged letter of Harris, into Kentucky, where the administration intend having a most awful fight. Clay is released from all cabinet duty, in order to finish his pamphlet, and supply old Kentucky with ammunition. These folks pay a sorry compliment to the intellect of the people, when they attempt to mislead them with such shocking stuff as the coffin hand-bills, the six militiamen, &c. &c. Noah.

Pathetic Eloquence.—The editor of the National Gazette says, that Mr. Sprague's oratory on hemp and molasses, in Congress, was not quite so lachrymose as it was represented by a correspondent of one of our city papers. It was argumentative, but not by any means intended to move to tears. Molasses, however, is a melting subject, and hemp has made many people cry before now.

Another Jail without tenants.—As a set off to the late account of an empty Jail in Cecil County, Maryland, the Charleston Courier says, that on the 7th inst. there was not a debtor in Jail or on the limits of the Prison-Bounds in that District, which contains a population of 40,000.

Gen. Clinton.—On the 27th ult. a gentleman of the city of New York, placed in the hands of the editor of the Daily Advertiser, of that city, one hundred dollars, for the benefit of the family of De Witt Clinton. He said he considered himself benefited to a large amount in his business by the patriotic services of that great man; and, on the score of indebtedness, as well as respect and gratitude, he wished to contribute the sum above mentioned.

A masonic celebration in honor of De Witt Clinton, took place in Washington city on the 29th ult. The Masons of the District, aided by the Grand Chapter, from Maryland, amounting to about 150, went in procession to St. John's church, where, after religious services, Mr. Knapp delivered a discourse on the life, character, and services of the illustrious deceased. The discourse embraced a wide scope, and occupied nearly two hours in the delivery. In the vindication which the orator offered of the conduct of Mr. Clinton, as regards the Morgan affair, he endeavored to rescue the craft from the odium which that mysterious outrage has brought upon it, and made a cringing reference to the moral obtuseness of those Masons who had deemed themselves dissolved from the obligations of the masonic oath, and had acted on that feeling.

"Clinton reposes in the midst of the creations of his scientific mind; and in after ages, when the stranger shall seek his grave, he may find upon it the same simple, but eloquent inscription, which graces the monument of the celebrated architect of St. Paul's, in London, within that massive structure—"If you seek for my monument, look around."

From Washington.—A letter from Washington, to the editor of the New York Enquirer, of the 20th ult. says: Every tongue has been employed for some days in the nose pulling affair of Prince John. John Hampden Pleasants, editor of the Richmond Whig, said aloud the other day in the capitol, on hearing of the insulting conduct of young Adams to Mr. Curtis and his family, who are friendly to the re-election of Mr. Adams, that "he deserved what he got." The President, as you will observe by his message, intends to make as much of it in a political way as possible. Some of the Adams men are in ecstasies with the nose affair. They say it will produce a great reaction, and most assuredly elect Mr. Adams. It has come very opportunely upon them, just as the Morgan business was dying away.

North Carolina Manufactures.—A few weeks since, twenty bales of Cotton Yarn was shipped from Tarborough, in this State for the New-York market—they were from the manufactory of Mr. Joel Battle, at the Falls of Tar river, about 18 miles from this place. We understand that this manufactory is the oldest in the State—there are now two others in operation, one at Fayetteville and the other in Lincoln county. Should the "Tariff" bill meet with equal success as that for "Internal Improvements," necessity will compel the people of the South to join in the scuffle for the benefits anticipated from this new American System, as they will have to bear a full proportion of its burthen, and buffet the northern manufacturers, "with their own weapons."

The Union.—The formation of a new territorial government West of Lake Huron, or the Territory of Michigan, is contemplated. Michigan will soon claim admission into the Union, as an independent State. The increase of this Republic in wealth and population is unparalleled. In a few short years, at least three more States will be added to the confederacy—Michigan, Arkansas and Florida—and west of the two former, new territorial governments will necessarily be established. So we are destined to progress, until the whole country between this point and the mouth of the Columbia River, will be divided into States, and subject to the dominion of civilized man.

Small Pox.—We understand (says the Boston Patriot) that Dr. Waterhouse has given it as his opinion, that there is no such mongrel or mixed disease as *Varicoid*; that it is either *small pox* or *kine pox*; and that Dr. Jenner, in a letter to him, a short time before his death, expressed a similar opinion.

The university of Alabama is to be located at Mair's spring, one mile and a half east of Tuscaloosa; and Col. Wm. Nichols, at present superintending the state capital, has been engaged to superintend the erection of the necessary buildings.

The Baltimore Patriot states, that Jim Truxton, convicted of murder in the first degree, was executed at Easton, Md. on the 11th inst. After the usual ceremonies, says the Gazette, being asked by the Sheriff, if he had any thing to say, he arose, and in a firm voice, addressed the surrounding multitude, for about ten minutes—warning them against giving way to their passions and against the vice of drunkenness.

The Rev. Francis L. Hawks, late of this State, has been elected assistant minister of Trinity Church at New Haven, Connecticut. Ref. Star.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
Mr. Editor.—Dear Sir: Should you at any time have room in your paper, I would thank you to insert the following lines.

With respect, I am yours, &c.
G. A. L.

In reading the newspapers, in a certain little village, I have reckoned up not less than twenty five great men, seventeen very great men, and nine very extraordinary men, in less than the compass of half a year. These, say the Gazettes, are the men that posterity are to gaze at with admiration; these the names that fame will be employed in holding up for the astonishment of succeeding ages. Let me see: forty six great men in half a year, amount just to ninety two in a year. I wonder how posterity will be able to remember them all, or whether the people, in further times, will have any other business to mind, but that of getting the catalogue by heart. Does the Mayor of a corporation make a speech, he is instantly set down for a great man. Does a pedant digest his common place book into a folio, he quickly becomes great. Does a poet string up trite sentiments in a rhyme, he also becomes the great man of the hour. How diminutive soever the object of admiration, each is followed by a crowd of still more diminutive admirers. The shout begins in his train, onward he marches toward immortality, looks back on the pursuing crowd with self satisfaction, catching all the oddities, the whimsies, the absurdities, and the littleness of conscious greatness, by the way.

I was yesterday invited by a gentleman to dinner, who promised that our entertainment should consist of an haunch of venison, a turkey, and a great man! I went according to appointment. The venison was fine, the turkey good, but the great man was insupportable. The moment I ventured to speak, I was at once contradicted, with a snap. I attempted, by a second and third assault, to retrieve my reputation; but was still beat back with confusion. I looked round to see who was on my side; but every eye was fixed with admiration on the great man! I therefore, at last, thought proper to sit silent, and act the pretty gentleman during the ensuing conversation.

When a man has once secured a circle of admirers, he may be as ridiculous as he thinks proper, and it all passes for elevation of sentiment, or learned absence. If he transgresses the common forms of breeding, mistakes even a teapot for a tobacco box, it is said that his thoughts are fixed on more important objects: to speak and act like the rest of mankind, is to be no greater than they. There is something of oddity in the very idea of greatness; for we are seldom as astonished at any thing very much resembling ourselves. The same degree of undeserved adulation that attends our great men while living, often also follows them to the tomb. It frequently happens, that one of his little admirers sits down, big with the important subject, and is delivered of the history of his life and writings: this may properly be called the revolutions of a life between the fireside and the easy chair. In this we learn the year in which he was born, at what an early age he gave symptoms of uncommon genius and application, together with some of his smart sayings, collected by his aunt and mother, while yet but a boy. The next book introduces him to the university, where we are informed of his amazing progress in learning his excellent skill in darning stockings, and his new invention for papering books to save the covers. The next makes his appearance in the republic of letters, and publishes his folio. Now the Colossus is reared, his works are eagerly bought up by all the purchasers of scarce books. The learned societies invite him to become a member, he disputes against some foreigner with a long Latin name, conquers in the controversy, is complimented by several authors of gravity and importance, is excessively fond of egg sauce with his pig, becomes a president of a literary club, and dies in the meridian of his glory. Happy they, who thus have some little faithful attendant, who never forsakes them, but prepares to wrangle and to praise against every opposer; at one ready to increase their pride while living, and their character when dead.

For you and I, Mr. Editor, who have no humble admirer thus to attend us—we, who neither are, nor never will be, great men, and who do not much care whether we are great men or no, at least let us strive to be honest men, and to have common sense. J. A. L.

Fire.—The Richmond Compiler of the 15th inst. mentions that the office of the clerk of King and Queen county, Va. had been consumed by fire, and that the papers which it contained were all destroyed.

The same paper announces that a person in that state has devised a carpet loom, by which he is enabled to manufacture figured carpeting of any pattern, much superior in point of quality to the imported Scotch carpets; and that the editor of the Winchester Republican, who had an opportunity of examining a sample, pronounces it to be of a remarkably firm texture and strong colours; and superior to the English manufacture of the same sort.

African Colony of Free Blacks.—To those who are not advised of the condition and prospects of this colony, the following brief facts may not be uninteresting:

1st. Its population exceeds twelve hundred.

2d. The Colonial Government is well ordered and efficient in its operation, and all the officers of this government, the Colonial Agent excepted, are free men of color, who have settled in Liberia.

3d. The Colony is provided with ample means of defence, both against the natives of the country, and the pirates of the coast.

4th. The settlers are generally regular and correct in their moral habits, and many of them sincere and exemplary christians.

5th. The lands of the Colony and the neighboring country are very fertile, and abound in the various productions of the most favorable tropical climates. No doubt can be entertained that they are capable of giving support to a very numerous civilized population.

6th. The commerce of the Colony is becoming profitable, and from this source alone several individuals have in the course of three or four years, placed themselves in easy and comfortable circumstances.

7th. Schools are established, and every child in the Colony enjoys their advantages.

8th. The Colonial Government possesses jurisdiction over one hundred and forty miles of coast; and on this line, no less than eight stations are occupied by settlers or traders from the Colony.

9th. The Colony is manifestly exerting a benign and extensive influence over the native tribes and has nearly excluded the slave trade from the whole region over which it holds authority.

The Managers say, that they have numerous applications for passage to Liberia; that the expense of transporting an individual, including provisions, is from 20 to 25 dollars, and that funds only are wanting to render the future operations of the Society far more interesting and beneficial than those of any preceding year.

A few days ago, a mechanic at Winsted, near Middlewich, being ill, and unable to attend his work as usual, his wife reproached him bitterly, and in the course of the altercation that ensued, worked herself into a furious passion, venting the most horrible and blasphemous imprecations on the poor man. Among the rest, she wished "he might be plunged into the lowest pit of hell," and said she "would not mind going half way to take him there!" In the midst of this demoniacal frenzy, she suddenly lost the use of her sight and speech, became almost completely paralyzed, and died in a few hours afterwards. Chester Courant.

HOT WORK.

The English ship Albion, in the battle with the Turks at Navarino, actually expended five tons, eight hundred weight, eleven pounds and fourteen ounces of powder, and forty-five tons, fourteen hundred weight and twenty four pounds of shot, besides five thousand musket and four hundred pistol cartridges. She fired three thousand nine hundred and eighty-five cannon balls.

The latest advices from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri represent Gen. Jackson's prospects in those States to be most flattering. It is confidently asserted that his majority in Kentucky will be from fifteen to twenty thousand.

We understand, says the Democratic Press, that Captain Porter is expected to return to the United States in a few weeks. Whether he will remain or return to the Mexican service, we have not been able to ascertain.

Dr. Hosack has been appointed by the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York and a committee of citizens, to pronounce a public eulogy upon the late Governor Clinton.

We understand (says the National Intelligencer) that it is determined, at the Treasury, to pay off five millions of the principal of the public debt, on the first day of July.

The Rev. Dr. Kirkland has resigned the office of President of Harvard College. His health has been infirm for some months.

Kinchelov, charged with passing counterfeit Bank Notes at Raleigh Superior Court, and who moved his cause, on affidavit, to Franklin county, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Raleigh Jail, and at the expiration of that term to receive thirty-nine lashes, and stand an hour in the pillory!

The Eclectic Recorder states that the Scriptures have been published in whole or in part, in 147 languages and dialects.

NORTH-CAROLINA GOLD, &c.

The following are extracts of a letter from an intelligent Farmer of this state, to a member of Congress, originally published in the National Intelligencer:

"April 7th, 1820.

"We have lately discovered that our country abounds in Gold, more particularly the county of Guilford. Our ridges have gold dust, more or less. Some are worth working; others are not, but it appears that there is, in every neighborhood where the white and yellow flint abounds, gold dust. I have seen several grains of gold, found in Orange. There are, at this time, fifteen or twenty hands working in the lower edge of Guilford county, at a gold mine on the land of Moses Gibson. An extensive copper mine is discovered in Chatham county, south of Greensborough, in Guilford. There is more labor done at gold mines, than on many farms.

"Our common farmers in the upper counties are doing nothing, or, in other words, they are starving. This is not a wheat country, and if it was, the carriage of flour would destroy itself. The bottoms, on their rivers and creeks, are only good for corn and rye. My opinion is, that this country was intended by the God of Nature to be a stock country: this part of North Carolina could keep pace with any State of the same size, in raising sheep: a bale of wool would bear carriage. The Brushy Mountains in Surry, Wilkes and Burke counties would furnish pastures for many thousand head of sheep, and if our sturdy men of capital would turn their attention to the establishing of manufactories, instead of making their sons land or slave speculators, &c. &c., it would add much to the morality and industry of our country, and stop the tide of emigration to the North and West. I hope the next region of gold to be discovered by the North Carolinians, will be the employment of many shepherds on the Brushy Mountains, and other places, attending large flocks of sheep. I am not entirely alone in this hope; we have not the same kind of eyes as the Governor of Virginia. When I see bales of wool, as well as cotton, in the markets of North Carolina, I shall think that we are travelling in the right path. I think such steps ought to be pursued in Congress, as will, in the end, encourage the raising of hemp and wool. North Carolina is poor, as regards her navigation, but rich, with her internal resources and advantages; with a soil and climate friendly to the raising of corn, peas, potatoes, rice, cotton, tobacco, rye, and wheat, and all other grains, with wool and hemp, although more moderate for hemp: With her mines of gold, copper, and iron, and many other things of great value, she may, at some day, vie in prosperity with the wealthiest States in the Union. From the above broken hints, you may discover my opinion of internal improvements."

A Sign in Louisiana.—Dennis Prieur, the Jackson candidate, has been elected Mayor of New Orleans by a majority of 370 votes Mr. Pechand, the Adams candidate. The votes given were, for Prieur 890—for Pechand 520. Of the 12 members who compose the city Council, all are in favor of Gen. Jackson except two.

Shells.—It is stated in the New-Orleans papers that specie to a considerable amount is constantly arriving at the port. Two vessels arrived on the 10th of March, from Rio Grande, with nearly \$100,000. We hope some of it may find its way into North Carolina.

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 24th ult. Mr. Branch, of this state, submitted the following resolutions.—(Mr. Carson offered a similar resolution in the House of Representatives, early in the session.)

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of refunding to the State of North Carolina the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, which was paid by said State to certain Indians of the Cherokee nation, for reservations of land.

The House of Representatives has, by a majority of 7 votes, directed the Committee on Military Affairs to bring in a bill to abolish the office of Major General of the army.

The following contradiction is from the Nashville Republican, (about eight miles from the residence of Gen. Jackson):

The National Journal has published a note, which some one of the thirty-six Editors asserts was addressed to them by Gen. Jackson. It is false—Gen. Jackson never wrote it. If the note purported to come from him, it is a base forgery—Gen. Jackson may be at times careless in his orthography, but we feel confident that no such a paragraph as that contained in the Journal, ever emanated from his pen.

A law has been recently passed by the Legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, which prohibits entirely the circulation of notes of a denomination below five dollars, after the first of January next.

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IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.
New York, April 25.—By the fast sailing packet ship William Thompson, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th March, we have received our London files to the 16th. From the extracts which we make from the Observer of the 16th it will be seen that the question of war or peace in Europe, is no longer doubtful—but that Russia has issued her declaration against Turkey. Com
London, Sunday, March 19.—On Tuesday night the Russian Ambassador received despatches from his Court, containing the Emperor's declaration of war against Turkey, and which was immediately communicated by his excellency to the Duke of Wellington and in the evening to his Majesty. The Emperor justifies the Declaration of War on the ground of Turkey having violated the Treaty of Ackerman and upon that of her having excited the Persians to their recent hostilities. To these are added, the closing of the Bosphorus against the trade of Odessa.
The Turks are once more resorting to a system of evasion and procrastination. The Reis Effendi has declared his regret and sorrow at the publication of the Manifesto, and protests that some of the most offensive passages in it are positive forgeries, whilst others have been misinterpreted by the Allies.
The French troops have not yet left Toulon, nor have any English troops embarked for Greece. The use of such an armament cannot be to oppose the Turks; it can be meant only to overawe the factious chiefs and lawless heterogeneous masses which compose the Greek population. Another week may bring us more decisive news as to the Russian movements; but it is impossible that the Emperor can have ventured upon a deviation from the treaty of July, without a secret understanding with Austria; for, if Russia were an equal match for this power and Turkey combined, it is obvious that England and France, or either, could turn the balance against her.
The treaty between Russia and Persia has not been signed, and hostilities were expected to recommence.
Since the above has been in type, English papers to the 26th March have been received at New-York, by the ship Hamilton, from Liverpool. The report of Russia having declared war against Turkey, seems yet to be left in doubt. Mr. Peel, one of the British ministers, stated in the House of Commons, on 22d March, that no information of the kind had been communicated to the British government; and that the treaty of July last between the Allies, enjoining neutrality, would be strictly adhered to. It is stated, however, that the Reis Effendi had communicated to the European Ministers yet residing at Pera, that new negotiations were out of the question, while the Greeks refused to submit. Two months have been thus gained, but whether favorable to the Porte, or the Allies, seemed doubtful. The former is enabled to gain strength daily by the delay.
The London New Times of the 20th March, mentions that a rumor prevailed at the west end the day before, that the Duke of Wellington would proceed immediately to Russia, to confer with the Emperor on the affairs of the east. The same paper adds that there is no instance of such a step having been taken by a Prime Minister: but the mission of Lord Castlereagh, in 1814, was in some measure analogous.
Count Capo d'Istria having arrived at Egina, has convoked a Greek Primate to assemble there on the 1st of April. The first act of his presidency was directed against the Greek Pirates, some of whom he had executed.
Letters from Alexandria of the 16th January state that the Pacha of Egypt, was busily employed in fitting out the fleet to carry fresh reinforcements to the Morea, and it was expected they would be ready to sail in a day or two.
Russia and Persia.—Hostilities have again commenced between these two countries, in consequence, as it is said, of the latter power having refused to ratify the late treaty, the provisions of which were so manifestly to her disadvantage.
Portugal.—Don Miguel has revolutionized the government, and constituted an ultra royalist cabinet. The Queen, his mother, who hates the new constitution and the English alliance, has usurped with the priests the whole sway over him.
A private letter from Lisbon, however, dated March 13, states that "a well-founded hope is entertained, from the energetic conduct of the British Ambassador, that matters will be restored to their former order. The Infante Regent seems to have seen his error, to have retraced his steps, and shown much apparent anxiety. Important changes will no doubt follow this apparently favorable change in his disposition."
Columbia.—By late Bogota papers, it appears that the Congress of Ocaña was to sit in the first week of April. It comprised a strong party in favor of the Liberator, and hostile to the federal system. War with Peru was expected. A proclamation of Bolivar declares that he means to retain both the regular and extraordinary powers with which he has been invested.
Early Fruit.—An Apricot, measuring three inches and one quarter in circumference, was picked from a tree in an open garden in New York week before last.
The Bank of the State of Georgia has declared a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the profits of the last six months.
The New-York Morning Courier states, on the authority of letters from Washington, that as soon as General Gaines understood that Gen. Macomb had been nominated to the Senate, he called upon his friends in that body, and, with his usual magnanimity, declared that the nomination was no infringement upon his rights, and one which met his entire approbation.

Salisbury:
MAY 13, 1828.
"Hang out your Banners on the outward walls."
FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Vegetable Productions of the Season.—So congenial to the growth of vegetation was the season at the opening of spring, that at one time it was feared that not only garden esculents, but the growing grain, would be mostly cut off. Those fears, however, have not been realized, as is now abundantly manifest. Garden vegetables have mostly recovered from the effects of the late heavy frosts, which at one time threatened their destruction; and they now look as luxuriant (although not quite as forward) as usual at this time of year. We were presented, on the 3d inst. by Mr. William H. Slaughter, from his garden, with as large and fine a mess of Asparagus, as we ever saw in this town: one of the stalks was two inches and one-fourth in diameter. If any body can out-show this, Mr. Slaughter wishes to hear from him, through the columns of the Western Carolinian, or otherwise.
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.
At a drill muster of the 63d Regiment of N. C. Militia, on Friday last, the 9th inst. the following preamble and resolutions were proposed by Maj. Philo White, and unanimously adopted: Whereas, the officers of the 63d Regiment of N. C. Militia, this day assembled in court martial, having been advised of the death of **Nathan Neely**, a Captain in said Regiment: And cherishing a high sense of the many virtues of our deceased brother in arms; we do, therefore, **Resolved**, that we sincerely deplore the death of Capt. **Nathan Neely**, who was as much distinguished in his military capacity, for that chivalric devotion to the service of his country, which so peculiarly constitutes a CITIZEN-SOLDIER, the bulwark of our liberties, as he was for his many amiable civic virtues.
Resolved, that, to testify the respect we felt for the amiable qualities of our deceased brother officer while living, and to honor his memory now he is no more, we will, while on duty, wear cap on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword, until after the next General Muster; and that on the day of the General Muster, a badge of mourning be attached to each Drum in the regiment.
On motion of Quarter Master Hamilton C. Jones,
Resolved, that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the President of the court martial, and published in the Western Carolinian.
HENRY GILES, President.
Hail Storm.—A severe hail-storm visited the northern section of York district, S. C. on Saturday, the 26th ult. Some of the hail-stones are said, by the Yorkville papers, to have been as large as a goose-egg. As might have been expected, considerable damage was done by this storm: a house was unroofed, several roofs of houses broken, fowls, lambs, dogs, hogs, &c. killed. Some of the hail-stones were picked up by a stage-driver, and taken a distance of ten miles, to Yorkville; and were even then as large as a common hen's egg.
We learn that the same storm of hail, wind and rain, was very severely felt in its passage through Fredrick county, and the country north of this: considerable damage was sustained, in out buildings, fences, domestic animals, fowls, &c.
In Currituck county, in this state, the storm seems to have been awful in its effects: in some places, the ground was nearly covered with hail stones, of an enormous size: 37 of them weighed 9lb.; cattle, hogs, and poultry, were killed; roofs were penetrated by the hail, clapboards split by them, &c.
Virginia.—The general election for members of the Legislature, &c. took place last month in Virginia. The vote for or against a Convention, is also taken at this election. We perceive partial returns in the last papers from that state; from which it appears that the voice of Virginia is in favor of a Convention to amend her Constitution: the counties heard from, are the small eastern ones; and even in these the votes are sometimes nearly divided: in the county of Frederick, there were 993 for a convention, and only 23 against. We doubt not, were our legislature magnanimous enough to submit the question to the people of this state whether they wished a convention or not, but the result would be as favorable as in Virginia.
A man named James Whitehurst, in Horry District, S. C. shot Maj. Isaac Ludlam, about four weeks since, because Ludlam had interfered and prevented an affray between Whitehurst and John Rodgers. On the same evening, the same John Rodgers got into a fight with Ira Sherman, and killed him by stabbing him with a knife. Rodgers made his escape.
A battalion of four companies of United States troops, have been ordered to repair to the frontiers of Maine, to protect the citizens of the United States against the unwarrantable conduct of the officers of the British province of New-Brunswick. It will be recollected that a number of citizens of the state of Maine were, a few months ago, seized by British officers, and imprisoned in the jails of New-Brunswick, under pretence that they were living on the British side of the line. Government ought to have taken this step long ago.

Counterfeit.—\$30 U. S. notes, payable at the branch in New-York, letter S, dated 2d May, 1825, remarkably well executed, are in circulation in Virginia. There is not much danger that the people in this part of the country will be imposed upon by United States bill, for a precious little of that kind of money ever greets the sight of our people. But still it will be well enough for us to look out!
Silk.—Mr. S. Stillman, of Sangamo county, state of Illinois, manufactured a quantity of silk the last season, from worms reared on the black mulberry. He says any quantity can be made there; and is fully of the opinion, that a family, where there a number of young boys and girls, with some one to manage the business properly, can clothe themselves with silk, with much less labor than with cotton or flax. Perhaps it would be well for us in North Carolina, to raise less cotton, and turn our attention toward the rearing of Silk Worms.
A negro on a plantation of Dr. Mitchell, in the vicinity of Tusculum, Alabama, rebelled against his overseer, Mr. Charles Lane, on the 17th ult. who was attempting to chastise him; the negro being the stoutest, got the advantage of the overseer, choked, and attempted to gouge him; and in order to save his life, he drew his knife and stabbed the fellow; he died soon after.
Very characteristic.—A flaming Adams paper, printed somewhere in New-England, in a notice to correspondents, observes—"We have no room for Truth this week; and our remarks on Mr. Randolph's speech have necessarily excluded Justice. Fairplay is inadmissible. falsehood, No. 5, shall appear in our next."
Chatham county.—A numerous meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson was held in Chatham county, on Saturday, the 26d ult.; Ambrose K. Ramsay, chairman; John W. Bynum, secretary.
Person county.—At a muster of Capt. Van Hook's company, in Person county, on the 1st ult. a vote on the Presidency was taken: 71 for Jackson; 1 for Adams.
The other Side.—The Grand Jury in Newbern, voted on the Presidency, 25th ult: 16 for Adams, 2 for Jackson.
In Anson county, the vote was lately taken at a muster; and Adams got about 70, and Jackson only some 15 or 20.
And in Wake county, at a muster, the Adamsites outnumbered the Jacksonians, by a small majority.
These little signs have had a magical effect in raising the mercury in the Adams political thermometer: But if it does not sink to zero after next November, we shall have.....miscellaneous.
Hamptonville, N. C. April 30th, 1828.
MR. WHITE: Sir, I find my name inserted in the list of the Jackson corresponding committee for Capt. Astley's district, in Surry county: it was put here without my knowledge or consent; and as an act of justice to me, (who cannot consent to aid the General) you are requested to publish this note: believing, as I do, my duty to my country demands in support of our present wise and virtuous administration, and to do all in my power (constitutionally) to procure their reelection. I am, Sir, yours, &c.
LEONARD MESSICK.
Artificial Eyes.—A Dr. Scudder has lately invented a kind of artificial Eyes, which are said to be admirable imitations of the human eye. They are made of glass; and Dr. S. fits them so well into the socket where an eye has been lost, as to give no inconvenience. "The secretion through the lachrymal ducts, soon fills up the small aperture perceivable at the corner of the eye; and the imitation will be only detected on close inspection." We expect Dr. Scudder will emigrate either West or South; as, where the system of gouging is most in vogue, there it is likely his business will prove most lucrative. He would not lack for patients even in North-Carolina;—provided, that all who have lost one or more of their orbs of vision, by the refusal practice of gouging, would employ him.
Capital convictions.—At the Superior Court for Cabarrus county, held in Concord, last week Judge Donnell presiding, negroes Joe, the property of Mr. George Kizer, and Molly, the property of Mr. George Long, were tried, the first for murdering Mrs. Loxo, wife of the aforementioned Mr. Long; and the latter as "an accessory before the fact;" and were both found guilty. The Judge sentenced them to be hung, on Friday, the 30th inst.
Joseph Weir, who was convicted, at the last fall term of Cabarrus Superior Court, of kidnapping negroes, and sentenced to be hung,—but who appealed to the Supreme Court, and whose decision, we have heretofore advised our readers, was, that the sentence of the court below should be carried into effect,—has been ordered to be executed on the same day.
Washington, May 1.—The Tariff Bill was yesterday reported by the Committee of the Senate, with various amendments; among others, one reducing the duty on molasses to 7½ cents per gallon, and proposing a progressive increase of the duty on low priced woolsens.
The joint committee appointed on the subject of arranging the business to be acted on, and of fixing a day of adjournment, made a report in part, to both Houses, yesterday. The report fixes the day of adjournment for the 26th inst. *Journal*, 1st inst.

Governor Lincoln, of Massachusetts, has been re-elected by a large majority.
I have Lost
A PAIR of black, or dark brown, HORSES. They left this place (Charlotte) on the 6th instant, and will most probably make for the northward, by the way of Salisbury, Bead's Bridge, Danville, &c., as I brought them by that route from the State of Connecticut, last fall. They are in fine order, six years old, rather under the common size; one of them has a white face, and one or two white feet; the other has no white about him, is in the best condition, and will be considered the best horse. They have always been used together, and will not be separated, unless by force. Any information respecting them, directed to the subscriber, at this place, will be thankfully received, and a compensation made, for trouble, expenses, &c.
GREEN KENDRICK.
Charlotte, May 10th, 1828. 14d
SIX CENTS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, sometime in December last, an apprentice boy, bound to the tanner's trade, by name of **Robert W. Chambers**, about 20 years of age, stout built, dark complexioned. All persons are forewarned against harboring or trading with said apprentice, as I am determined to put the law in force against any such: the above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me, in Haywood county, N. C. but no thanks.
NATH'L. BLACKBURN.
April 30th, 1828. 1w
One way to collect Debts.
MEN sometimes do that which they should not, and for which they should be sorry; do so, therefore, that which you would have others do unto you.
Mr. White: Sometime in February, I left home on my ordinary business of trading, not calculating or stating that I would return before 1st of May; however, I did so, ten days sooner; and to my astonishment saw in your paper an attachment sued out against the estate of Alexander Hogan, in favor of John Robinson, Samuel Guy and others garnished. That I owe said Robinson \$85, I honestly confess, which shall be as honestly paid; but that he should have taken this singular step, much surprises me; for I flatter myself, that all who know me, would as soon suspect the worthy and Rev. Gentleman himself to desert his family and honest creditors, as I think he must have had but little regard for my feeling, in so extraordinary a step. However, I excuse him, inasmuch as I suppose him to be better acquainted with the laws of God than those of nature or his country. A good example indeed, to set a man who starts to market, for no other purpose but to make money to pay his debts; and his estate administered on before he can return. 2115 ALEXANDER HOGAN.
LAMP OIL.
FIRST quality of Winter Strained Lamp Oil & also, Glass Lamps, for sale, by 97
Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. E. WILLEY & Co.
WAGONERS,
DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE,
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the **WAGON YARD**, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 69
Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828.
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country and villages, that he has located himself in this place, where he intends carrying on **House, Sign and ornamental Painting**, Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding, in all their various branches. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the above branches, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.
Signs will be as neatly painted and sent to order, as on personal application. As the times are hard, the subscriber intends to work as low for cash, as he can live by. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.
NATHAN B. CARREL.
Salisbury, April 18th, 1828. 7017
Without CASH, Trade must die!
THE subscriber's limit of indulgence having expired the first day of March, once more, in friendship, solicits his debtors to come forward and liquidate their several debts due him, at or during the May Court next. Those who fail in fulfilling this notice, may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.
EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 7014
SPRING FASHIONS
JUST received from Philadelphia, the **Spring Fashions**, accompanied by the various colors and forms now in vogue at the North; which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both grave and gay, who may favor him with work: this work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.
The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments.
BENJAMIN FRALEY.
Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1828. 69
JOHN YOUNG'S ESTATE
THE undersigned having qualified, at February sessions of Rowan county court as administrator on the estate of John Young, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or his notice will be pleaded in bar. W. B. WOOD, Adm'r.
Feb. 19th, 1828. 3m 15
ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.
THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of **Albert Corpening**, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to be estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
DAVID CORPENING, Executor.
January 31st, 1828. 2m 1½

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE



ERONAUT.

WILL stand the present season, now commenced, and to continue until the 1st of August, at my stable in Rowan County, 10 miles from Salisbury, and 7 from Lexington; at the reduced price of eight dollars the season, payable by six dollars within the season; four dollars, prompt payment, the single lead; and twelve dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, due as soon as the mare proves evidently with foal, or the property is transferred. Eronaut will stand in Salisbury and Lexington the four first days of each term of the Superior and County courts; when and where he will not shrink from a comparison with any horse in America, as to symmetry and elegance of form, vigour of constitution and force of muscular power, combined with the finest action. He will be very generally found at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places, or to a small distance occasionally to oblige, for a single day or two, a particular neighbourhood.

Description.—Eronaut is a fine mahogany bay, with black legs, main and tail, a handsome star and small blaze in his face, seven years old this spring, sixteen hands high; uniting, in a high degree, the size, grandeur and elegance of his sire the Imported horse Eagle, with the great substance, power and compactness of the sire of his dam, the Imported horse Dion. His great strength of body and limbs entitle him to stand high as a horse of power, and will enable his stock to carry weight at any requisite age, and render them more suitable for the harness, saddle, or draught, the most useful portion of their labour. Eronaut has never been trained to the turf, in consequence of there being no races near him when he should have been trained; yet his great power, symmetry and blood, and particularly the strength of his limbs, have made it evident to the best of judges who have inspected him, that he must have been a distinguished runner if he had been judiciously trained at the proper time.

Pedigree.—Eronaut was sired by the Imported horse Eagle, his dam by the Imported horse Dion, grand-dam by Expectation, (one of the best sons of the Imported horse Diomed, out of a Shark mare) great grand-dam by Mr. Buchanan's thorough bred running horse Medley, out of a Cedar and Fearnought mare, named Kouli-Kan, a fine chestnut, fifteen hands and a half high. From which it is evident, as far as his ancestry can be traced, he must be very nearly if not entirely thorough bred, and from the most select stock of horses ever known in England and America, as will appear by the following statement:

Eagle, the finest horse that ever was seen, and was the speediest horse at Newmarket, or even in England, since the day of Chidlers: the above was headed in London, August 1st, 1810, by Thomas H. Morland.

Eagle was sired by Volunteer, Volunteer by Eclipse; Eagle's dam by Highflyer, grand-dam by Engineer, great grand-dam, Cade's Lass of the Mill, by Traveller, Miss Makeless, &c.

We do certify, that the above is the true pedigree of the Imported Horse Eagle, as taken from the English stud-book. Given under our hands, this 15th December, 1817.

Walter Bell, John Roberts.

Dion was sired by Spadille, one of the best sons of the celebrated English horse Highflyer; his dam, Faith, by Paeolet, &c. Of Highflyer, it is stated that few horses in England were ever equal to him, and none superior, in united power and action.

Eagle's uncommon performances in England on the turf, entitled him to rank higher than any other horse on the continent, of his day; having won 400 guineas at York, beating Kite and Overton, seven subscribers. The same year he won 1800 guineas: he won the Craven stake at Newmarket, eleven subscribers, beating Whiskey, Alston, (first fruits of Ploughboy) Sir Sidney, Robin Redbreast, &c. And after a long and successful career, almost without a parallel in the modern racing calendar, he finally won 200 guineas at Newmarket, carrying 113 lb.; and beat Mr. Watson's b. c. Dreadnought, carrying 78 lb.; and carrying 9 st. beat Sir Charles Bunbury's Eleanor, the finest mare in England, carrying 7 st. 9 lb., &c. &c.

Eagle's colts in England have been uncommonly successful, agreeably to the time of his standing there, which may be seen by the racing calendar; and many of his colts in America have distinguished themselves as eminent runners, in Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and at the City of Washington, as will appear by the annexed certificates of John M. Clay, A. B. Drummond, and Lewis Sherly.

I do certify, that I trained and run a colt by the imported horse Eagle, when three years old, four times; beating three races out of four; two of the races two mile heats, and two three mile heats, running one of the races in better time than I believe was ever run over the Nashville turf, in any Jockey Club, running both heats hard in hand, without either whip or spur. The race he lost, was owing to his being sick; the same horse he distanced a few weeks after. Given under my hand this 11th February, 1817.

JOHN M. CLAY.

February 12th, 1828.—This is to certify, that I trained the celebrated race mare Lady Richmond; she by the imported Eagle; and ran her two races, which she performed exceedingly well. I have also known her run many first rate races at the different courses, winning at Newmarket, Warrenton, and several other courses, beating good nags, at one, two, and three heats. I also trained an Eagle colt, at three years old, which I found to possess uncommon speed. Given under my hand as above dated.

A. B. DRUMMOND.

By Mr. Sherly's certificate, it is stated, that of the number of Eagle's colts trained, a large majority were winners, and that in the spring and fall of 1819, in Maryland, they were very successful.

The celebrated English horses, Chidlers, Eclipse, Highflyer, Medley, Dion, and Fearnought, all the immediate progenitors of Eronaut, were famed for their great substance or weight of body, and the unusual strength of their limbs enabling them to run with unparalleled speed and bottom, and to carry the heavy weights born while running for the King's Plate, viz: all under five years of age, to carry 148 lb.; and all over five, 168 lb. Medley ran 4 miles in 7 minutes and 30 seconds, carrying 145 lb. Chidlers ran 4 miles 358 yards, in 7 minutes and 30 seconds, carrying 158 lb. Eclipse ran 4 miles 350 yards in 8 minutes, carrying 168 lb. Dion ran with such uncommon honesty, as to win 4 mile heats twice in one week; he was the sire of Gallatin, Don Quixotte, and several other capital runners. Gallatin was very nearly allied to Parthena, the dam of Eronaut, being both by Dion, and both from Medley mares; he was undoubtedly, in my estimation, the best horse

ever produced in North-Carolina, having run two miles in 3 minutes and 30 seconds, so affirming to me by Mr. Lacy; and carried the heaviest weights, and beat all the best horses of his day, the longest distances, and never failed in his speed or limbs. Although Fearnought, Medley, and Dion, left a numerous stock of celebrated runners, of great weight of body, I have yet to be informed that any of them ever gave way in their limbs, a deficiency always to be apprehended from a light, flimsy race of horses, when they have to carry heavy weight. Eronaut's colts are uncommonly large, fine and vigorous, very generally resembling their sire, in colour, figure and gait.

ROBERT MOORE.

March 26th, 1828.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Worke, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his T. F. E. R. N. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12 W. KERR. Statesville, Fredell co., N. C. April 14, 1828.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a Vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. Hortons & Hutton, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Snow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good Vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers, he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jr.

Philadelphia, March, 1828.

State of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, made at April term thereof, 1828, will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 24th day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, four LOTS in the great West Square, known in the plan of said Town as Nos. 35, 38, 39, and 60: Sold as undivided property of the estate of Hugh Jenkins, sen. to satisfy an equitable claim of Aaron Jenkins against the other distributees of said Hugh Jenkins, dec'd. SAML. SILLIMAN, C. M. E. April 14th, 1828.

This notice should have appeared in our number of 15 ult.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Bindery in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt. servt. JOHN H. DE CARTERET. Salisbury, April 26th, 1827.

State of North Carolina, Surry County.

IN Equity, March term, 1828: William P. Dobson vs. James P. Walker. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, James P. Walker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he may appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test: WINSTON SOMERS, C. M. E. April 1st, 1828.

State of North-Carolina, Fredell County:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1828. S. Jane Morrison vs. Hezekiah Morrison; Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer and plead, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment be rendered pro confesso. Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, C. P. K. Price adv. 82.

A PAIR OF GILT EPAULETS

FOR sale, very low: they have been used, but are not much soiled. Apply at James B. Hampton's watch-maker's shop. Feb. 28th, 1828.

POETRY.

SONG—By Bishop Heber.

Oh! 'tis not for her lovely face
With youth and rapture teeming,
Where sweetness sheds its purest grace,
Like morning brightly beaming;
Where beauty's sparkling charms reside,
In treasures bright and airy,
That I adore, in fond delight,
My sweet, my blue-eyed Mary.
Oh no! 'tis for her happy mind,
Where loveliness reposes,
And infant truth remains enshrined,
Like fragrance in young roses;
Where taste and excellence unite,
Not form'd with time to vary,
That I adore, in fond delight,
My sweet, my blue-eyed Mary.

"GOD WILL PROVIDE."

In the billies of the field,
How their leaves instruction yield!
Lark! to Nature's lesson given;
The blessed birds of heaven;
Every bush and tufted tree
Variables sweet philosophy:
Fertile fly from doubt and sorrow,
And provideth for the morrow!
Ay, with richer crimson glows
The kingly mantle than the rose?
Ay, have kings more wholesome fare
Than we poor citizens of air?
Hens not hoarded grain had we,
Let we carol merrily!
Fertile, fly from doubt and sorrow,
And provideth for the morrow!
One there lives, whose Guardian eye
Guides our humble destiny:
One there lives, who, Lord of all,
Keeps our feathers lest they fall;
Pass we blithely then the time,
Fearless of the snare and lime,
Freed from doubt and faithless sorrow;
God provideth for the morrow!

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: Falling in company, a few days since, with a venerable old gentleman, the conversation happened to turn on the extravagance of the age, particularly that kind of extravagance which has a connexion with personal appearance; I mean that costly equipage, which is indispensable to a decent stand in good society. He inveighed severely against extravagance in dress. He told me that in old times, when he was a young man, it was a very rare thing, indeed, to meet a man who would be at the expense of buying a broad-cloth coat; and when they did get one, it was not out of fashion in a few months. As for himself, he courted in his father's wedding coat, and thought it set him off in pretty neat style; though he complained that the sleeves had got somewhat moth-eaten, and the tail would not stand exactly right. His wife, he said, was graced, on her wedding-day, with the beautiful fringed calico-gown that had been bequeathed to her some 25 years before, by her grandmother, and which she had kept close locked up for six years before, with the express design of making it her bridal suit; and had not drawn it out in all that time, except on sacramental occasions; and sometimes even then, she went in her striped cotton. But now, he says, nothing will do but what is from abroad. His sons, he told me, would wear the thickest blues in the midst of summer, rather than be "disgraced" with a cool mixed suit. And his daughters preferred the thinnest silk, in the dead of winter, to the warmest mother dye. But you will perhaps ask, what of all this? Why, I'll tell you: You must know, sir, that I am now between eighteen and twenty-five, (for I don't want the ladies to know my age exactly) or about the age when youths begin to bustle about among the fair. I am a plough-boy, and work my father's crop, but am a tolerably genteel youth. I watch the manoeuvres of the ladies, as well as other people; and much as I love them, must still expose their faults.

One sentence fell from the good old gentleman, on which I afterwards maturely reflected: "Nothing will do but what is from abroad." Thinks I, now is not this applicable to the ladies, in two or three senses of the word. And is not this the reason why we, who court at home, are never so fortunate as to be crowned with success? Is it not a literal fact, that they will prefer a mere pedlar from abroad, to the most respectable, worthy neighbor? And do they not often reject the most honorable young gentlemen of their own immediate vicinity, to connect themselves with those whose only recommendation is a difference of states, or counties? Will they not be content with even a slim chance, for the sake of novelty? In short, do they not actually prefer any thing from abroad, to every thing at home?

I wish the ladies to take the hint. If they don't have me soon, I'll warrant them they don't get me at all.

When I set off to market, with father's old brandy, I'll exactly court upon the road, where I am sure to be successful: then I'll ask your novelty misses no boot. Yours, respectfully, TROUBLESOME.

P. S.—If Mr. White will do me the service to give the above a place in one corner of his paper, he will very much oblige and gratify a constant reader of his paper; and, perhaps, hold out an inducement to him to give some more of the queer tricks of the ladies, when he gets the corn all hoed.

COMMUNICATED.

A New Tribe in the U. States.—"A Rechabite" informs the Editor of the New Hampshire Repository, that at every store in Newport, six in number, "the counter is cleared off, the decanter emptied and placed upon the shelf, and the grog drinker promptly refused his accustomed dram."

We are much gratified with the facts which this writer communicates; and not less with the signature he assumes: It was a happy thought, to revive this remembrance of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, and to set forth the example of his sons for general imitation. The Tribe of the Rechabites is certainly multiplying, and we hope they will extirpate all the Tapers, the Tipplers, and the Tempers, till they have all the land for their possession.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COURIER.

FOREHEADS AND BRAINS.

It behoves every one to examine the shape of his head. By so doing, he may settle whatever doubts he may entertain as to the extent of his intellectual powers. Many a man fancies himself the possessor of genius and taste, while his neighbours set him down as shallow-pated. They see what he does not see—his head. Exercise enlarges the organs of action. A dancing master has large feet—a blacksmith has large shoulders—a stage driver has large wrists, &c. With regard to the brain, the same rule holds good—at least, so says the phrenologists. Thinking expands ones skull—inertness renders it thick, and consequently stupid. A foreign writer has some shrewd remarks on this subject. He handles royalty in the following unmerciful manner:

The very necessity of thinking is abridged in princes, by the circumstances in which they are placed, and as, generally speaking, in proportion to these circumstances, the brain is unemployed, its light development, or its actual diminution in such persons, is explained by the preceding statement. When we add to this the consideration, not only that all organization, whether improved or degenerated, is communicated to children, but that, in this case, the degraded organization is, every hour, still further degraded by the operation of the circumstances on the child which operated on the father, we cannot wonder at the peculiar characteristics of the kingly countenance, namely, a low and retreating forehead and expanded organs of sense, a diminution of the organs of thinking, and an increase of the organs of mere sensual enjoyment. Accordingly, we find that the older the dynasty, and the more legitimate the race, if the head be viewed in profile, the more does the forehead retreat from the root of the nose, and the more does the nose and the other parts of the face advance from the same point. See the faces of all the branches of the Bourbons. Their countenances, and that of Ferdinand VII. in particular, is truly royal.

The old Royal families of Europe are very deficient in talent;—with one or two exceptions. The far descended line of Este, the stately family of Hapsburgh, and the lofty house of Bourbons, are more respectable for the antiquity of their honors than for any exhibition of talent.

(FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.)

PRESERVING EGGS.

From a Correspondent.—Perhaps you were not aware when you inserted the notice of some experiments in keeping eggs, that thousands are preserved yearly, or, as it is technically called, pickled, by pastry cooks, &c. The principle upon which they are pickled, is, to slack some lime a few days before it is wanted, and when there is no heat left in it, it is fit for use; then put alternate layers of the lime and eggs into a tub, or any thing else, till full; the eggs not to touch one another; a little water should be kept on the top, to prevent the lime from becoming too hard.

YOUNG NAPOLEON.

The young Napoleon is an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countenance and fine-cut lips of his father, and the black eyes of his mother. One cannot see this blooming youth, with his inexpressible tint of melancholy and thoughtfulness, without a deep emotion. He has not that marked, plain and familiar ease of the Austrian princes, who seem to be every where at home; but his demeanor is more dignified and noble in the extreme. He has an Arabian steed, which he strides with a nobleness which gives promise of as good horsemanship as that for which his father was so celebrated. His escadron, almost adore him; and he commands with a precision and a military eye, which prognosticate a future general. He is, by virtue of an imperial decree, proprietor of the eight domains of the Grand Duke of Toscana, in Bohemia, with an income of about 25,000*l.* sterling; a greater revenue than is enjoyed by any of the imperial princes, the Archduke Charles excepted. His title is Duke of Reichstadt. He is addressed "Euer Durchlucht," (Votre Altesse.) His rank is immediately after that of the princes of the reigning house, the Austrian family of Este and Toscana. His court establishment is the same with the imperial Princes; he has his obersthofmeister, his lord chamberlain, aide-de-camp, and a corresponding inferior household. In possession, as he is, of a large fortune, his destination will depend on his talents and on his inclination. [Austria as it is.]

(From the New York Morning Courier.)

TO MOTHERS.

It may be useful to know, and will be the means of alleviating much pain, that when the breast and nipples are much inflamed, and cannot be sucked, but with the most intense suffering to the mother, a very simple remedy will relieve the breast from its milky burthen, without the slightest suffering. This is no other than filling a common bottle with hot water, and after standing a few minutes, empty it, and apply the mouth of the warm bottle to the diseased nipple, and the milk will flow spontaneously into the bottle, giving at the same time a pleasurable sensation, and a complete relief to the overloaded breast.

A PHYSICIAN.

Scotch Bull.—Sir Walter Scott, in the second chapter of Tales of a Grandfather, in describing the flight of Macduff from the Castle of Dunsinane, says "Macduff fled as fast as horses feet could carry him," till he came to the great ferry of the river Tay—"when (says Sir Walter) Macduff got into his own province of Fife, which is on the other side of the Tay, he rode on faster than before!"

FAMILY OINTMENT.

The following simple recipe is said to produce an excellent ointment for chapped hands, burns, and other sores. Take a piece of marrow about the size of a small orange, put it beside the fire in a small gallipot; when it is sufficiently melted, strain off the oil, to which add three tea-spoonsful of whiskey or other spirits; beat up the mixture until it is cold, when it is ready for use.

In Francetown, N. Hampshire. God is reviving his work. A letter just received, states that there are about fifty who are rejoicing in hope. May the fruit be equal to the number of blossoms. Also about one hundred attended the inquiry meeting. This town was a thirsty place, and some have long been praying for a refreshing shower of divine grace to descend upon it.

First Fruits.—The Treasurer of the Connecticut Bible Society "acknowledges the receipt of Twenty-five Dollars, sixty-eight cents, a donation from sundry prisoners in the State Prison at Wethersfield to the Society, by the hand of Mr. Pillsbury, Warden of said Prison." This, says the Connecticut Observer, we suspect to be the first offering for a similar purpose, ever made from within the walls of a penitentiary.

In Indiana.....The female Bible Society of Floyd county, Indiana, have resolved to supply the destitute of that county.

The commotions in Canada are increasing. Indictments for libels are the order of the day.